



Title of Proposal - Alpha North Coal Mine Project - Galilee Basin Queensland

Section 1 - Summary of your proposed action

Provide a summary of your proposed action, including any consultations undertaken.

1.1 Project Industry Type

Mining

1.2 Provide a detailed description of the proposed action, including all proposed activities.

The coal mine is located within the Barcaldine Regional Council, Charters Towers Regional Council and the Isaac Regional Council local government areas. The Project lies approximately 210 km north-west of Emerald, 110 km west of Clermont and 840 km north-west of Brisbane as shown at Figure 1.1 of the Initial Advice Statement (IAS) at Attachment A. Construction of the Project is planned to commence in 2027, with mining operations to start in 2030.

The initial mine life is 30 years for both Mining Area North and Mining Area South. Mining Area North will be designed to integrate into the northern Galilee Basin State Development Area (GBSDA) and the Northern Galilee Basin rail system being developed by Adani. Mining Area South will be designed to integrate into the southern GBSDA and GVK rail system. Should the GVK rail system not be developed, Mining Area South will integrate into the China First rail system.

Both mining areas will be managed by the same single operating company. The layout of Mining Area North and Mining Area South are shown at Figure 1.2 and Figure 1.3 of the IAS at Attachment A. Coal will be produced from four underground longwall operations in Mining Area North. A combination of open cut and underground longwall operations will produce coal in Mining Area South.

Total Run of Mine (ROM) coal to be processed from each mining area is 56 Million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) with 72% yield to give a product quantity of 40 Mtpa. The two open cut operations in Mining Area South will collectively produce 20 Mtpa of ROM coal. The open cut mining method will be a dragline operation with truck shovel and truck excavator fleets handling overburden and coal excavation. Coal will be transported from the open cut to ROM stock utilising haul trucks and overland conveyors systems.

The four underground longwall operations in Mining Area South and Mining Area North will collectively produce 36 Mtpa and 56 Mtpa respectively of ROM coal. The widths of each longwall block will be 400 m wide and with an overall length of 7,000 m. The underground longwall system is best known as a retreating longwall, where coal is cut by a shearer falling onto a chain conveyor and later being transported out from the underground by a series of underground conveying systems before ending up at a pit top raw product stock pile. The coal is then transported from the raw product stock pile to ROM stockpile via an overland conveying



system.

In both mining areas, coal from the ROM stockpile will be processed through one of two coal handling preparation plants (CHPP) and later loaded onto trains to be transported to the Port of Abbot Point. The Northern Galilee rail system will be used to transport product coal from Mining Area North and the GVK or China First rail system will be used to transport coal from Mining Area South.

The principal difference between both mining operations is Mining Area North has four underground operations and Mining Area South is a combination of open cut (two mines) and four underground operations. Specific also to Mining Area South are dragline construction facilities, including workshop, store and maintenance facility to service dragline erections and maintenance.

Key features that are consistent across Mining Area North and Mining Area South operations are:

- Two CHPPs servicing each mining area;
- Associated overland conveyors and transfer stations from mine sites to ROM and ROM, primary, secondary and tertiary crushers, hoppers, apron feeders and belt and underground feeder conveyors supporting pre-preparation activities;
- Four pre-preparation and two product coal storage yards;
- Two TLFs, one servicing each mining area;
- Two heavy haul standard gauge rail connections:
 - One at the southern Mine Infrastructure Area (MIA) connecting into the southern GBSDA or the approved China First rail corridor
 - One at the northern MIA connecting into the Northern GBSDA
- A MIA that includes:
 - administration buildings and staff parking
 - POL storage and handling facilities
 - vehicles and equipment wash down facilities
 - workshop and store facilities
 - laydown areas
 - electrical power substations and associated facilities
- Raw water supply for potable water production, firefighting, coal dust suppression and coal washing;
- A 2,000 person accommodation village including an appropriate scale wastewater treatment plant and irrigation system;
- Internal road network including light-vehicle access roads, heavy-vehicle haul roads and a site access road;
- Water management system including pit dewater dams, environment and process / contaminated water dams; and
- Fine tailings paste and tailings rejects storage facilities.

The Project will leverage off the rail infrastructure under development by Adani in the northern GBSDA for its Mining Area North operation. The Southern GBSDA and rail infrastructure proposed by GVK, or the rail system approved for the China First Project will be utilised for the Mining Area South operation. Connections to each rail system will be included in the EIS



assessment for this Project.

The Project will utilise existing port facilities at the Port of Abbot Point. Should capacity be unavailable for this Project, port infrastructure being proposed at Abbot Point for the China First Project will have a capacity of 240 Mtpa of which the Project will be able to utilise.

Power will be supplied to Mining Area North via a 132 kV connection to the Moranbah and Collinsville power grid, or via a connection to the substation at Surbiton South. A 132kV connection to the proposed Galilee Basin 275 kV transmission line and substation at Surbiton Hill will be established to supply power to Mining Area South. Connections to each power supply network will be included in the EIS assessment for this Project.

Connections to power, water and the rail systems will all be developed within the Referral area as shown in the attached electronic files (Section 1.3 of this referral). The EIS will assess the disturbance areas once infrastructure connection points are finalised and route selection assessments complete. These connections will be within the nominated Referral area.

Infrastructure that will support the Project, but are excluded from the North Alpha Project EIS are:

- The China First heavy haul standard gauge rail linking the China First Mine to the Port of Abbot Point – this infrastructure was approved as part of the China First Project;
- Port infrastructure at the Port of Abbot Point – should sufficient capacity not be available at the Port of Abbot Point; Waratah Coal will seek to have its proposed standalone port infrastructure assessed under a separate EIS process;
- Heavy haul, standard gauge rail line within the northern GBSDA; and
- 275 kV powerline between Lillyvale and Surbiton Hill – approval for this infrastructure is on hold by Powerlink. Waratah Coal will commence discussions with Powerlink to have this Project recommenced.

1.3 What is the extent and location of your proposed action? Use the polygon tool on the map below to mark the location of your proposed action.

Area	Point	Latitude	Longitude
Alpha North	1	-21.52996249982	145.95768142969
Alpha North	2	-21.534050598048	145.9532869655
Alpha North	3	-21.542225825485	146.39713455469
Alpha North	4	-23.151694637781	146.97281808139
Alpha North	5	-23.143613263265	146.3004550013
Alpha North	6	-21.52996249982	145.95768142969



1.5 Provide a brief physical description of the property on which the proposed action will take place and the location of the proposed action (e.g. proximity to major towns, or for off-shore actions, shortest distance to mainland).

The Project area is representative of the broader Galilee Basin region, which is generally highly modified for grazing and agricultural activities. A combination of leasehold and freehold pastoral properties makes up the Project study area. Agricultural activities conducted on these properties are generally characterised by cattle grazing and breeding.

Historically, the Project study area has been predominantly used for primary production, specifically for cattle grazing, fattening and breeding. Grazing activity occurs throughout the Project study area on typically blade ploughed and pulled cleared land of buffel and native grass pastures. Various forms of agricultural infrastructure are present throughout the study area and include fence lines, bores and windmills, formed and unformed roads and holding yards.

A more detailed description of the physical environment is in the Project Initial Advice Statement (see Attachment A).

1.6 What is the size of the proposed action area development footprint (or work area) including disturbance footprint and avoidance footprint (if relevant)?

The total area of the Mining Lease and off lease disturbance area associated with the action is approximately 144,000 hectares.

1.7 Is the proposed action a street address or lot?

Lot

1.7.2 Describe the lot number and title.A list of the affected Lots is provided in the Project IAS (Attachment A).

1.8 Primary Jurisdiction.

Queensland

1.9 Has the person proposing to take the action received any Australian Government grant funding to undertake this project?

No

1.10 Is the proposed action subject to local government planning approval?

Yes

1.10.1 Is there a local government area and council contact for the proposal?



Yes

1.10.1.0 Council contact officer details

1.10.1.1 Name of relevant council contact officer.

The Mayor, Cr Anne Baker

1.10.1.2 E-mail

anne.baker@isaac.qld.gov.au

1.10.1.3 Telephone Number

1300 47 22 27

1.11 Provide an estimated start and estimated end date for the proposed action.

Start date 04/2027

End date 04/2068

1.12 Provide details of the context, planning framework and State and/or Local government requirements.

The Project will be subject to the mining application process pursuant to the *Mineral Resources Act 1989* (MR Act). Environmental approvals will be required pursuant to the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and the Queensland State's *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act). Once environmental approvals are obtained via the EPBC Act and EP Act an Environmental Authority (EA) will be granted, authorising the Project's activities.

It is expected that the Project will also trigger the requirement for environmental assessment under the EPBC Act. The EPBC Act trigger is the potential for significant impact to Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES). Controlling provisions anticipated for the Project are:

Listed threatened species and ecological communities (sections 18 and 18A);

Migratory species protected under international agreements (sections 20 and 20A); and

A water resource, in relation to a large coal mining development (sections 24D and 24E).

The Proponent is referring the proposed action to the Department of the Environment and Energy (DotEE), with the recommendation that the Project is declared a controlled action, due to uncertainty regarding potential impact on the MNES described above. The Proponent is seeking to have the Project assessed under the EPBC Act via the Bilateral Agreement between



the Commonwealth and Queensland governments. This will enable the Project to be assessed under the accredited Queensland EIS process managed by DES pursuant to Section 87 (1)(a) of the EPBC Act.

In accordance with Sections 69 to 72 of the EP Act, the Proponent is preparing a voluntary EIS to be assessed by the Queensland Government Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP). Chapter 3 of the EP Act details the EIS process through which the Project will be assessed.

The voluntary EIS will be developed to address the requirements provided in the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Project. The ToR will be developed based on the requirements of relevant State government agencies, submissions of stakeholders, the community and on the outcomes of the IAS.

Chapter 6 of the MR Act provides the legislative framework for exploration, development and mining tenure in Queensland. Compliance with the MR Act is administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (DNRME). Granting of a Mining Lease (ML), in conjunction with the issuing of an EA from DES under the EP Act entitles the holder to mine specified minerals and carry out activities that are associated with, or support the mining activity.

Various local government and regional organisation planning documents are likely to be applicable to the Project, these will be identified and addressed during the EIS process.

1.13 Describe any public consultation that has been, is being or will be undertaken, including with Indigenous stakeholders.

The Proponent will undertake a public notification program as part of the EIS process for the Project. The Proponent will prepare a community engagement plan prior to the commencement of construction activities to ensure stakeholders have access to relevant information, are able to voice their concerns and suggestions in relation to the Project and its impacts, and participate as valued partners in the development and operation of the mine. Affected and interested stakeholders to be included in consultation include:

Property owners within and immediately adjacent to the mine footprint;

Mining and petroleum tenement holders within and immediately adjacent to the Project;

Local and regional service providers;

Isaac Regional Council, Barcaldine Regional Council and Charters Towers Regional Council;

State government agencies;

Commonwealth government agencies;



Community interest groups/non-government organisations;

Emergency service groups; and

Aboriginal parties (Wangan and Jagalingou People).

1.14 Describe any environmental impact assessments that have been or will be carried out under Commonwealth, State or Territory legislation including relevant impacts of the project.

The Project will be subjected to assessment by the Queensland State Government under the EP Act. The Project will require an EIS level of assessment and the Proponent has submitted an application for approval to prepare a voluntary EIS under Section 71 of the EP Act. The Project is expected to be assessed at the Queensland State Government level under Chapter 3, Part 1 of the EP Act.

It is expected that the Project will also trigger the requirement for environmental assessment under the EPBC Act. The EPBC Act trigger is the potential for significant impact to Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES). Controlling provisions anticipated for the Project are:

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1.15 Is this action part of a staged development (or a component of a larger project)?

No

1.16 Is the proposed action related to other actions or proposals in the region?

Yes

1.16.1 Identify the nature/scope and location of the related action (Including under the relevant legislation).



EPBC Referral 2010/5736 - ADANI MINING PTY LTD/Mining/Moray Downs Cattle Station
160km North West of Clermont/Queensland/Carmichael Coal Mine and Rail Project

EPBC Referral 2013/6885 - ADANI MINING PTY LTD/Transport - Land/from proposed
Carmichael Mine to Port of Abbot Point/Queensland/North Galilee Basin Rail Project, Qld

EPBC Referral 2008/4648 - HANCOCK ALPHA WEST PTY LTD/Mining/Near Alpha, Clermont
and Mackay/Queensland/Alpha Coal Project - Mine and Rail Development

EPBC Referral 2009/4737 - WARATAH COAL INCORPORATED/Mining/Alpha in the Galilee
Basin to Abbot Point/Queensland/Establishment of Galilee Coal Mine and Associated
Infrastructure



Section 2 - Matters of National Environmental Significance

Describe the affected area and the likely impacts of the proposal, emphasising the relevant matters protected by the EPBC Act. Refer to relevant maps as appropriate. The [interactive map tool](#) can help determine whether matters of national environmental significance or other matters protected by the EPBC Act are likely to occur in your area of interest. Consideration of likely impacts should include both direct and indirect impacts.

Your assessment of likely impacts should consider whether a bioregional plan is relevant to your proposal. The following resources can assist you in your assessment of likely impacts:

- [Profiles of relevant species/communities](#) (where available), that will assist in the identification of whether there is likely to be a significant impact on them if the proposal proceeds;
- [Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance](#);
- [Significant Impact Guideline 1.2 – Actions on, or impacting upon, Commonwealth land and Actions by Commonwealth Agencies](#).

2.1 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on the values of any World Heritage properties?

No

2.2 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on the values of any National Heritage places?

No

2.3 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on the ecological character of a Ramsar wetland?

No

2.4 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on the members of any listed species or any threatened ecological community, or their habitat?

Yes

2.4.1 Impact table

Species	Impact
The community of native species dependent on Likelihood of Occurrence: Known. The nearest	



Species	Impact
natural discharge of groundwater from the Great Artesian Basin – Endangered	GAB wetland community is the Doongmabulla Springs complex which is present at the central western region of the Mining Area North section of the Project. The potential for impact to this Threatened Ecological Community will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant) – Endangered	Likelihood of Occurrence: Known. In the surrounding area through DNRME vegetation mapping. The potential for impact to this Threatened Ecological Community will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Weeping Myall Woodlands - Endangered	Likelihood of Occurrence: Known. DNRME vegetation mapping identifies the presence of Regional Ecosystem 11.3.2 Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains in the north eastern section of Mining Area South. The potential for impact to this Threatened Ecological Community will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Bluegrass (<i>Dichanthium setosum</i>) – Vulnerable	Likelihood of Occurrence: Potential Suitable habitat occurs. Species known from region surrounding project but no localised database records. EPBC online search only. The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Salt Pipewort (syn. Button Grass (<i>Eriocaulon carsonii</i>)) – Endangered	Likelihood of Occurrence: Likely Occurs at Doongmabulla Springs. Site surveys for the Carmichael Coal Project carried out in 2012/2013 recorded the species in the ‘Moses Group’ of springs located on the western boundary of the study area (MLA). The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Blue Devil (<i>Eryngium fontanum</i>) – Endangered	Likelihood of Occurrence: Likely Occurs at Doongmabulla Springs. Site surveys for the Carmichael Coal Project carried out in 2012/2013 recorded the species in the ‘Moses Group’ of springs located on the western boundary of the study area (MLA). The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part



Species	Impact
Waxy Cabbage Palm (<i>Livistonia lanuginosa</i>) – Vulnerable	of the EIS. Likelihood of Occurrence: Known Occurs at Doongmabulla Springs complex and patchily along the Carmichael River. Population survey for the Carmichael Coal Project 2013 confirmed the species presence within the boundary of the study area (MLA). The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Curlew Sandpiper (<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>) - Critically Endangered	Likelihood of Occurrence: Unlikely Species presence dependent on suitable wetland habitat which is considered unlikely to occur. Areas such as Lake Galilee (35 km west of study area) and Lake Buchanan (30 km north-west of study area) may be suitable when water is present. No database records. EPBC online search only. The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Red Goshawk (<i>Erythrorhynchus radiates</i>) - Vulnerable	likelihood of Occurrence: Potential Species on western edge of likely current range. No (accessible) recent records from central Queensland. Nevertheless there is extensive remnant vegetation and the species may occur. More potential in vegetation associated with the larger rivers / creeks. Three Wildlife Online records from wider area associated with southern portion of study area. The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Squatter Pigeon (southern) (<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>) - Vulnerable	Likelihood of Occurrence: Likely Almost certain to occur. Abundant suitable woodland habitat will be present throughout. 59 Wildlife Online database records. The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Painted Honeyeater (<i>Grantiella picta</i>) - Vulnerable	Likelihood of Occurrence: Potential Species more commonly recorded in the south of its' range and to the west of study area. Nevertheless species sparsely distributed and may be undetected. Suitable habitat likely to be present. No database records. EPBC online search only. The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.



Species	Impact
Star Finch (eastern), Star Finch (southern) (Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda) - Endangered	Likelihood of Occurrence: Unlikely Species present range is much further north. No database records. EPBC online search only. The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Southern Black-throated Finch (Poephila cincta cincta) - Endangered	Likelihood of Occurrence: Known Substantial population recorded during several species specific surveys for the Carmichael Coal Project mine area (GHD 2014). Several records from these surveys also within the current Project study area. Also recorded directly north of the study area for surveys associated with the China Stone Coal Project (Cumberland Ecology 2015). Species not known elsewhere in the study area. Forty three Wildlife Online records associated with the northern portion of the study area. The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Australian Painted Snipe (Rostratula australis) - Endangered	Likelihood of Occurrence: Potential Species has potential to sporadically occur on gilgais and wetlands located in the study area but only after substantial rains. No database records. EPBC online search only. The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Greater Bilby (Macrotis lagotis) - Vulnerable	Likelihood of Occurrence: Potential Species range has contracted substantially. Nearest range is 50 km west of study area where the species is considered 'likely to occur'. Accessible database records indicate the species presence much further to the south-west (Diamantina Lakes area). Habitat suitability is uncertain, but the study area is remote and it is assumed there is some potential to occur. No local database records. EPBC online search only. The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Koala (Phascolarctos cinereus) - Vulnerable	Likelihood of Occurrence: Likely In the region likely to favour riparian corridors with more favoured River Red Gum (Eucalyptus camaldulensis) present. Single record from all Carmichael Coal Project studies (GHD 2012).



Species	Impact
	Single record to north of study area for studies associated with China Stone Coal Project (Cumberland Ecology 2015). Species likely to occur but at very low densities. 17 Wildlife Online database records from wider area. The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Greater Glider (<i>Petauroides volans</i>) - Vulnerable	Likelihood of Occurrence: Potential Species likely to be on western edge of range in study area (should it occur). Two database records from southern portion of study area. The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Ornamental Snake (<i>Denisonia maculate</i>) - Vulnerable	Likelihood of Occurrence: Potential Species generally associated with the Brigalow Belt. Majority of study area occurs in Desert Uplands bioregion. Two REs the species is known to occur in mapped within southern portion of the study area (11.3.3 and 11.4.6) although minor in extent. Commonwealth Government distribution mapping indicates that the Ornamental Snake may occur in the study area (SEWPaC 2011). One Wildlife Online record from wider area. Species recorded approximately 9 km east of northern portion of study area during Carmichael Coal Project infrastructure-associated ecological studies. The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Yakka Skink (<i>Egernia rugosa</i>) - Vulnerable	Likelihood of Occurrence: Potential The species has open habitat preferences. Patchy distribution is more likely determined by limited dispersal capability. Rarely encountered in surveys. Commonwealth Government distribution mapping indicates that the Yakka Skink may occur in the study area (SEWPaC 2011). Two Wildlife Online records from wider area. The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Dunmall's Snake (<i>Furina dunmalli</i>) - Vulnerable	Likelihood of Occurrence: Unlikely Species at the extreme western edge of predicted range in study area. No survey or database records.



Species	Impact
	EPBC online search only. The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.

2.4.2 Do you consider this impact to be significant?

Yes

2.5 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on the members of any listed migratory species, or their habitat?

Yes

2.5.1 Impact table

Species	Impact
Fork-tailed Swift (<i>Apus pacificus</i>)	Likelihood of Occurrence: Potential Species may seasonally occur over the area. However, given the species is solely an aerial foraging species the Project will have minimal impact on this species. No database records. EPBC search only. The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Oriental Cuckoo (<i>Cuculus optatus</i>)	Likelihood of Occurrence: Unlikely May be a rare visitor to riverine woodland in the Project area. Species much more likely to occur east of study area. Single Wildlife Online database record. The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Yellow Wagtail (<i>Motacilla flava</i>)	Likelihood of Occurrence: Unlikely Species presence dependent on suitable wetland habitat which is considered unlikely to occur. Areas such as Lake Galilee (35 km west of study area) and Lake Buchanan (30 km north-west of study area) may be suitable when water is present. No database records. EPBC online search only. The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Common Sandpiper (<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>)	Likelihood of Occurrence: Unlikely Species



Species	Impact
	presence dependent on suitable wetland habitat which is considered unlikely to occur. Areas such as Lake Galilee (35 km west of study area) and Lake Buchanan (30 km north-west of study area) may be suitable when water is present. One record for Common Sandpiper in wider area. The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (<i>Calidris acuminata</i>)	Likelihood of Occurrence: Unlikely Species presence dependent on suitable wetland habitat which is considered unlikely to occur. Areas such as Lake Galilee (35 km west of study area) and Lake Buchanan (30 km north-west of study area) may be suitable when water is present. The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Curlew Sandpiper (<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>)	Likelihood of Occurrence: Unlikely Species presence dependent on suitable wetland habitat which is considered unlikely to occur. Areas such as Lake Galilee (35 km west of study area) and Lake Buchanan (30 km north-west of study area) may be suitable when water is present. The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Pectoral Sandpiper (<i>Calidris melanotos</i>)	Likelihood of Occurrence: Unlikely Species presence dependent on suitable wetland habitat which is considered unlikely to occur. Areas such as Lake Galilee (35 km west of study area) and Lake Buchanan (30 km north-west of study area) may be suitable when water is present. The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Latham's Snipe (syn. Japanese Snipe) (<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>)	Likelihood of Occurrence: Potential Species has potential to sporadically occur on gilgais (after substantial rains) and wetlands/dams throughout study area. No database records. EPBC online search. The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.
Common Greenshank (syn. Greenshank) (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>)	Likelihood of Occurrence: Unlikely Species presence dependent on suitable wetland habitat which is considered unlikely to occur. Areas



Species	Impact
	such as Lake Galilee (35 km west of study area) and Lake Buchanan (30 km north-west of study area) may be suitable when water is present. Two database records for Common Greenshank in wider area. The potential for impact to this species will be defined through field assessments undertaken as part of the EIS.

2.5.2 Do you consider this impact to be significant?

No

2.6 Is the proposed action to be undertaken in a marine environment (outside Commonwealth marine areas)?

No

2.7 Is the proposed action to be taken on or near Commonwealth land?

No

2.8 Is the proposed action taking place in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park?

No

2.9 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on a water resource related to coal/gas/mining?

Yes

2.9.1 Impact table

Water Resource	Impact
Groundwater resource within the Galilee Basin	Project-specific hydrogeological studies have not yet been completed; however, relevant hydrogeological studies have been conducted for both the North and South Mining Areas. These include for the Carmichael and China Stone Coal Mine Projects associated with Mining Area North and Alpha Coal, Kevin's Corner and China First Coal Mines associated with Mining Area South. Project specific studies



Water Resource

Impact

will be undertaken as part of the EIS.

2.9.2 Do you consider this impact to be significant?

Yes

2.10 Is the proposed action a nuclear action?

No

2.11 Is the proposed action to be taken by the Commonwealth agency?

No

2.12 Is the proposed action to be undertaken in a Commonwealth Heritage Place Overseas?

No

2.13 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on any part of the environment in the Commonwealth marine area?

No



Section 3 - Description of the project area

Provide a description of the project area and the affected area, including information about the following features (where relevant to the project area and/or affected area, and to the extent not otherwise addressed in Section 2).

3.1 Describe the flora and fauna relevant to the project area.

Most of the Project is in the Desert Uplands bioregion. The bioregion straddles the low hills of the Great Dividing Range and is dominated by sandstone ranges and sand plains. It lies on the eastern margins of the GAB and encompasses two major internal drainage basins, Lake Galilee and Lake Buchanan. Vegetation ranges from brigalow in the east to gidgee and blackwood and open grasslands in the west.

The eastern edge of the Project adjoins area of Brigalow Belt North Bioregion. This Bioregion is characterised by a mixture of undulating to rugged ranges, coastal areas and alluvial plains. The Bioregion contains a matrix of rangelands, savannas, brigalow, grasslands and eucalypt woodland intermixed with improved pasture and cropping lands. Because of the proximity of the Project to the transitional area between both Bioregions, it could be expected that species diversity along this transitional area, which includes part of the Project area, may be richer.

Flora

Desktop assessment identified three Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) that may be present within the area of the proposed action. Assessment of current DNRM Regional Ecosystem (RE) mapping (V.10) identified 33 REs occurring on six land zones within the Project area: alluvial river and creek flats (land zone 3); Cainozoic clay plains (land zone 4); Cainozoic sand plains (land zone 5); Cainozoic lateritic duricrust (land zone 7); fine-grained sedimentary rocks (land zone 9); and coarse-grained sedimentary rocks (land zone 10) (Neldner et al. 2014). Of the mapped REs, one has been classed as Endangered, three have been classed as Of Concern and the remainder, which dominate the Project area, are classed as Least Concern under the provisions of the VM Act.

Database searches identified 15 conservation significant flora species listed as Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened (EVNT) under the NC Act as recorded previously within a 40 km radius of the boundary of the Project area (11 in mining area north database search and five identified in mining area south database search). Three of these species are also listed as Vulnerable, and two species are also listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act.

The EIS will assess the nature and extent of the terrestrial and aquatic flora, TECs and vegetation communities within the Project site, along with an assessment of the potential impacts from the Project.

Fauna



No fauna surveys have been undertaken as yet as part of the environmental assessment of this Project.

The EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool listed 11 threatened fauna species as occurring in or adjacent to the Mining Area North section and 13 as potentially occurring within or adjacent to the Mining Area South section. Nine Migratory species listed under the EPBC Act that have the potential to occur within the area of the proposed action have been identified through desktop assessment. A desktop assessment of the DES WildNet (Wildlife Online) database (40 km radius surrounding both the mining area north and mining area south) identified 11 EVNT terrestrial vertebrate species, comprising four reptiles, three birds and four mammal species. Threatened species composition was similar between the database searches for the mining area north (nine species recorded) and mining area south (11 species detected). Nine of the species are listed as threatened under both the EPBC Act and NC Act and two species are listed only under the NC Act.

The EIS will assess the potential impacts to terrestrial and aquatic fauna from the Project including clearing for mine infrastructure and subsidence impacts on habitat and watercourses.

The flora and fauna associated with the area of the proposed action are discussed further in section 4.3 of Attachment A.

3.2 Describe the hydrology relevant to the project area (including water flows).

Surface Water

The broader study area is characterised by wide floodplains of braided rivers and creeks associated with the Belyando River Basin. The Belyando River Basin will be a dominant feature of infrastructure corridor suitability assessment, notwithstanding it has a catchment area of a little more than 35,000 km².

The Belyando River drains semi-arid inland areas bound by the Great Dividing Range in the west and the Denham and Drummond Ranges to the east. It flows in a northerly direction before joining the lower reaches of the Sutor River, which then joins the Burdekin River entering the Burdekin Falls Dam approximately 140 kilometres (km) downstream of the southernmost part within the study area. Cattle grazing is the dominant land use of the area with a small percentage of the land used for dryland cereal cropping.

The Belyando catchment has variable rainfall and relatively flat topography which can result in localised flooding during rainfall events of 200 mm over a 48 hour period. Flooding generally occurs during summer months as a result of heavy rainfalls caused by tropical lows and rain depressions generated from cyclones crossing the Queensland coast. The streams in the upper reaches of the Belyando Catchment are predominantly remnant channels that are either flat or shallow banked. Streams are typically greater than 5 m wide although most have an observed flood plain extending out to 50 m either side of the centre of the stream.

Review of the gauging sites in the Belyando River area indicate the flow regime is highly



seasonal with natural flows peaking from December to April (the wet season) with low to negligible flows experienced from May to November (the dry season). Wet season flood events are usually of a relatively short duration. Although rainfall shows a strong seasonal bias, river flows are more associated with individual events and there are periods of no rainfall during the wet season.

The Belyando Basin is known to have moderately elevated suspended sediment concentrations and loads during the wet season event flows. The physio-chemical properties are comparable to the Queensland Water Quality Guidelines 2009 for slightly too moderately disturbed upland streams in the central coast region.

Groundwater

The hydrogeology of the area is described by a series of groundwater and impact assessment reports, submissions and proceedings carried out for the Kevin's Corner and Alpha Coal projects (URS 2012a, URS2012b, Stewart 2013, Stewart 2014, Webb 2015a, Webb 2015b).

Minor localised perched groundwater has been identified above the clay-rich laterite within the Quaternary and Tertiary sedimentary sequences (URS 2012b). The strongly iron-cemented laterite forms an aquitard that restricts the downwards infiltration of rainfall and confines the underlying units.

The Rewan Formation is the basal confining unit of the GAB that occurs to the west of the Project area. Its fine-grained composition of mudstone and claystone restricts the movement of groundwater and it confines the underlying units of the Galilee Basin.

The sandstone interburden of the Bandanna Formation and Colinea Sandstone (Permian sandstone units) represent the most prospective aquifers of the area, hosting potable quality groundwater with reported bore yields during exploration drilling of up to 10 L/s. The two geological units can be regarded as a single hydrogeological unit with the coal seams acting as leaky aquitards (Webb 2015a). Mixing between the units may occur through any faults, such as that interpreted by Waratah Coal.

Groundwater sampling from the different stratigraphic units undertaken for the Alpha and Kevin's Corner Projects identify that groundwater is very saline in the surficial cover sequence, but is much less saline in the Permian units and becomes less saline with increasing depth.

Bore logs are not available for the existing groundwater bores used for stock and domestic purposes in the Mining Area South zone. However, based on their reported depths, the bores appear to be installed in the Permian sandstone units, below the weathered zone. Measured groundwater heads in the Permian sandstone units represents a subdued reflection of the topography, indicating groundwater flow in a north-easterly direction through the Mining Area South section of the Project (URS 2012a and b).

At the Alpha and Kevin's Corner project sites, URS (2012a and b) measured groundwater levels in open exploration holes and compared these to data from Vibrating Wire Piezometers (VWPs). The data from exploration holes is representative of a composite groundwater head



from the multiple aquifers which an exploration hole may intersect. The VWP data represents specific groundwater heads from the unit where the VWP is installed. Both datasets were similar, with the potentiometric surfaces produced both being indicative of flow to the north east. This finding supports the conceptualisation of the Permian units acting as a single hydrogeological unit (Webb 2015a and b) and as stated by URS (2012b): “the piezometric data does not indicate any marked impact of exploration drilling (i.e. the temporary impact of resultant composite groundwater pressures within open holes) or current groundwater extraction (local landholders and extraction for drilling purposes”.

The main recharge mechanisms for the Permian sandstone aquifers have been the subject of debate (Stewart 2013 and 2014, Webb 2015a and b), but there is general agreement that most recharge occurs along the Great Dividing Range to west and south of the Forrester property.

Groundwater discharge mechanisms have also been the subject of debate. Several registered springs occur to the north of the Forrester property, and Degulla Lagoon is a permanent water body located at the northern boundary of the Forrester property. URS (2012b) and Stewart (2013 and 2014) consider the springs to be related to local groundwater flow systems within the colluvium cover sequence and not indicative of regional groundwater discharge from the Permian sandstone aquifers due to their ephemeral nature. Webb (2015a and b) considers the springs to be permanent and indicative of groundwater discharge from the Permian sandstone aquifers. Despite these differences in conceptualisation it is accepted that discharge from the Permian aquifers occurs into the boarder Burdekin River catchment, and it may occur to Degulla Lagoon.

3.3 Describe the soil and vegetation characteristics relevant to the project area.

The soils in the Mining Area North and Mining Area South are dominated by kandosols. A small area in the south west corner of Mining Area South are dominated by rudosols.

Large portions of the vegetation within the area of the proposed action has been cleared of native vegetation to establish a range of exotic and native pastures to support the cattle grazing enterprises on the various properties. Connectivity between remnant patches across the surrounding landscape is greatly reduced due to extensive clearing for agriculture. Remnant riparian vegetation along watercourses currently provides some connectivity across the landscape.

Detailed soil and vegetation surveys will be undertaken within the area of the proposed action during the EIS.

3.4 Describe any outstanding natural features and/or any other important or unique values relevant to the project area.

The site for the proposed action is within an area that has been heavily disturbed by vegetation



clearance and blade ploughing activities associated with cattle grazing activities and is not considered to have outstanding features.

3.5 Describe the status of native vegetation relevant to the project area.

Refer section 3.1 and Section 4.3 of Attachment A.

3.6 Describe the gradient (or depth range if action is to be taken in a marine area) relevant to the project area.

The topography in Mining Area South ranges from 350 to 500 m above sea level, and is generally flat at around 355 to 370 m above sea level with modest relief. The EPC is mostly covered by pulled grassed. The topography in Mining Area North ranges from 200 to 400 m above sea level, and is generally flat at around 310 to 370 m above sea level with little relief. Near the Carmichael River and the Belyando River the topography tends to be at 210 to 230 m above sea level. Topography of the Project area is shown at Figure 4.1 of Attachment A.

3.7 Describe the current condition of the environment relevant to the project area.

The environment within the area of the proposed action includes a matrix of native vegetation and vast areas of land cleared for cattle grazing purposes.

3.8 Describe any Commonwealth Heritage Places or other places recognised as having heritage values relevant to the project area.

There are no Commonwealth Heritage Places within the Project area or Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar) within close proximity to the area of the proposed action.

3.9 Describe any Indigenous heritage values relevant to the project area.

The Wangan and Jagalingou People have been identified as the applicable Aboriginal parties within the study area. The Wangan and Jagalingou People have a registered Native Title claim (QUD85/2004, QC2004/006) covering the majority of the proposed Galilee Basin Project area.

The extent to which Indigenous Heritage values occur within the Project area will be determined as part of the consultation process with the Traditional Owners. A Cultural Heritage Management Plan will be negotiated by the Proponent with the relevant Traditional Owners with the principal objective of the plan being to demonstrate the Proponent's statutory duty of care under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 1993*.



3.10 Describe the tenure of the action area (e.g. freehold, leasehold) relevant to the project area.

The area of the proposed action incorporates two separate freehold and 15 leasehold allotments, in addition to numerous road reserves and waterways. A more detailed description of the tenure of the action area is at Section 3.1 of Attachment A.

3.11 Describe any existing or any proposed uses relevant to the project area.

The Project area is predominately used for cattle grazing activities. Areas to the north and south of the proposed action area have approved mining projects; however, aside from a test pit associated with the Alpha Coal project, no mining activities have commenced.



Section 4 - Measures to avoid or reduce impacts

Provide a description of measures that will be implemented to avoid, reduce, manage or offset any relevant impacts of the action. Include, if appropriate, any relevant reports or technical advice relating to the feasibility and effectiveness of the proposed measures.

Examples of relevant measures to avoid or reduce impacts may include the timing of works, avoidance of important habitat, specific design measures, or adoption of specific work practices.

4.1 Describe the measures you will undertake to avoid or reduce impact from your proposed action.

Given the early stages of planning of the Project, no management plans have been prepared or implemented. The extent and magnitude of environmental and social impacts associated with the Project will be assessed during the preparation of the EIS. Once the extent of impacts are established through the EIS assessment the Proponent will develop appropriate management measures to avoid, reduce, manage or offset any relevant impacts of the Project.

Typical mitigation measures would include:

The establishment of offset areas for any clearing of TECs;

Locating and minimising disturbance from mine infrastructure and operations, where feasible, to avoid significant environmental values;

Consideration of significant vegetation communities and other environmentally sensitive areas in mine planning where possible;

Implement weed and pest control measures;

Surface and groundwater control measures to minimise impact on surface and groundwater flow regimes and quality, and relationships to groundwater dependent ecosystems if present in the Project disturbance area; and

Progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas to existing land use values.

The above management strategies would be used during the detailed design phase of the Project and established within the management plans to be prepared for the Project.

4.2 For matters protected by the EPBC Act that may be affected by the proposed action, describe the proposed environmental outcomes to be achieved.



It is not anticipated that there would be significant impact to the following MNES as a result of the Project:

World Heritage values of a declared World Heritage property. No World Heritage Properties occur in or immediately adjacent to the proposed disturbance area; National Heritage values of a National Heritage Place. No National Heritage Values occur in or immediately adjacent to the proposed disturbance area; Declared Ramsar wetland. No Ramsar wetlands occur in or immediately adjacent to the proposed disturbance area; Commonwealth marine area. No Commonwealth marine areas occur in or immediately adjacent to the proposed disturbance area; The GBRMP. The proposed action is not located near the GBRMP; and Commonwealth land. No Commonwealth land occur in or immediately adjacent to the proposed disturbance area.

The Proponent will assess the following MNES as part of technical assessments undertaken during the preparation of the EIS for the Project:

Listed threatened species or ecological communities or their habitat; Listed migratory species; and Water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development.

The Proponent does anticipate there is potential for significant impacts to listed threatened species or their habitat. Surveys will be undertaken to better establish the presence or absence of these species and suitable habitat within the disturbance area of the Project.

The Proponent does anticipate there may be significant impacts to ecological communities. Current Queensland Herbarium vegetation mapping (Version 10.0) indicates there are REs present within the Project area (RE 11.3.2) that may be considered as a Weeping Myall TEC. These REs are mapped as occurring in discrete patches in the Mining Area South. It is also expected that patches of Brigalow TEC are likely to be present within the southern portion of the referral area, in the vicinity of the Weeping Myall TEC. No other TECs are represented by REs indicated in DNRME mapping.

The Proponent does not anticipate that there will be significant impacts to listed migratory species. Habitat suitable for Migratory bird species associated with wetlands is limited in the Project area largely to man-made waterbodies such as farm dams. Aerial species such as Fork-tailed Swift and White-throated Needletail may occur over heavily disturbed areas and will not be impacted by activities associated with the Project. The remaining terrestrial Migratory species may occur seasonally in any vegetated habitat present but will prefer habitats with a heavier canopy cover such as along creek lines or Brigalow communities.

Open cut and underground mining operations may locally impact on groundwater resources by the lowering of groundwater levels as a result of dewatering operations. Should the Project utilise groundwater resources for water supply, an impact in the form of lowered groundwater levels may occur. Direct effects on groundwater dependent ecosystems as a result of mining activities may include:

Quantity (groundwater levels, pressures and fluxes);



Quality (concentrations of salts and other toxic water quality constituents);

Groundwater interactions (interactions between groundwater systems and between groundwater and surface systems); and

Physical disruption of aquifers (excavation of mining pits and underground workings).

Investigations will be undertaken to assess the level of impact that may occur. Where potential impacts are to the above MNES are identified, appropriate mitigation measures will be developed for implementation by the Proponent.



Section 5 – Conclusion on the likelihood of significant impacts

A checkbox tick identifies each of the matters of National Environmental Significance you identified in section 2 of this application as likely to be a significant impact.

Review the matters you have identified below. If a matter ticked below has been incorrectly identified you will need to return to Section 2 to edit.

5.1.1 World Heritage Properties

No

5.1.2 National Heritage Places

No

5.1.3 Wetlands of International Importance (declared Ramsar Wetlands)

No

5.1.4 Listed threatened species or any threatened ecological community

Listed threatened species and communities - Yes

5.1.5 Listed migratory species

No

5.1.6 Commonwealth marine environment

No

5.1.7 Protection of the environment from actions involving Commonwealth land

No

5.1.8 Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

No

5.1.9 A water resource, in relation to coal/gas/mining

A water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development
- Yes



5.1.10 Protection of the environment from nuclear actions

No

5.1.11 Protection of the environment from Commonwealth actions

No

5.1.12 Commonwealth Heritage places overseas

No

5.2 If no significant matters are identified, provide the key reasons why you think the proposed action is not likely to have a significant impact on a matter protected under the EPBC Act and therefore not a controlled action.

Not applicable as the Project is expected to be a controlled action.



Section 6 – Environmental record of the person proposing to take the action

Provide details of any proceedings under Commonwealth, State or Territory law against the person proposing to take the action that pertain to the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

6.1 Does the person taking the action have a satisfactory record of responsible environmental management? Please explain in further detail.

Waratah Coal has adhered to its regulatory responsibilities in association with its exploration and mining activities.

6.2 Provide details of any past or present proceedings under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources against either (a) the person proposing to take the action or, (b) if a permit has been applied for in relation to the action – the person making the application.

Waratah Coal Pty Ltd pleaded guilty to technical contraventions of an Environmental Authority that resulted from delay in rehabilitation of three exploration drill holes. The delay was caused by inability to gain landholder access. The rehabilitation was completed in adherence to the Environmental Authority prior to the date of the hearing and judgement on 9 August 2017.

6.3 If it is a corporation undertaking the action will the action be taken in accordance with the corporation's environmental policy and framework?

Yes

6.3.1 If the person taking the action is a corporation, please provide details of the corporation's environmental policy and planning framework.

See Attachment B

6.4 Has the person taking the action previously referred an action under the EPBC Act, or been responsible for undertaking an action referred under the EPBC Act?

Yes

6.4.1 EPBC Act No and/or Name of Proposal.



2016/7851 - Fairway Coal Pty Ltd/Mining/Brigalow Belt Region, approx 4km south of Ogmoo/Queensland/Styx Coal Project, central Qld

2012/6250 - Waratah Coal Pty Ltd/Transport - water/25km north of Bowen/QLD/Abbot Point Coal Terminal Project

2008/4366 - Waratah Coal/Mining/Mine in Galilee Basin; Port south of Port Clinton; pipeline to Lake Dalrymple/QLD/Galilee Coal Project including development of coal mine, 495km railway, port and 285 km pipeline.



Section 7 – Information sources

You are required to provide the references used in preparing the referral including the reliability of the source.

7.1 List references used in preparing the referral (please provide the reference source reliability and any uncertainties of source).

Reference Source	Reliability	Uncertainties
<p>Cumberland Ecology 2015, 'Project China Stone: Terrestrial ecology impact assessment.' Report prepared for Hansen Bailey (July 2015), Cumberland Ecology, Carlingford Court, New South Wales. GHD (2012). Mine Technical Report: Terrestrial Ecology, Carmichael Coal Mine and Rail Project. Prepared for Adani Mining Pty Ltd (November 2012). GHD 2014, 'Carmichael Coal Mine and Rail SEIS. Report for Black-throated Finch on-site monitoring survey 2.' Report prepared for Adani Mining Pty Ltd (February 2014). SEWPaC (2011). Draft referral guidelines for the nationally listed Brigalow Belt reptiles. Commonwealth Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Populations and Communities, Canberra. Stewart M (2013) Expert report to the Land Court by Mark Stewart for the Alpha Coal objection proceedings. 20 August 2013. Stewart M (2014) Expert report to the Land Court by Mark Stewart for the Kevin's Corner Mine objection proceedings. 17 October 2014. URS (2012a) Groundwater</p>	<p>Waratah Coal has relied a range of published literature including published guides, peer review journal articles, project generated technical reports. As such, the proponent considers the reliability of the data used for this referral to be high.</p>	<p>Any uncertainties or uncertainties identified in the cited text should be considered in the context of the literature it is presented.</p>



Reference Source	Reliability	Uncertainties
modelling report – Alpha Coal Project. Prepared for Hancock Galilee Pty Ltd. 28 March 2012. URS (2012b) Kevin’s Corner SEIS Groundwater Report. Prepared for Hancock Galilee Pty Ltd. 18 May 2012. Webb J (2015a) Expert report on groundwater impacts to the Land Court by Dr John Webb. 29 April 2015. Webb J (2015b) Supplementary expert report on groundwater impacts to the Land Court by Dr John Webb. 29 April 2015.		



Section 8 – Proposed alternatives

You are required to complete this section if you have any feasible alternatives to taking the proposed action (including not taking the action) that were considered but not proposed.

8.1 Select the relevant alternatives related to your proposed action.

8.27 Do you have another alternative?

No



Section 9 – Contacts, signatures and declarations

Where applicable, you must provide the contact details of each of the following entities: Person Proposing the Action; Proposed Designated Proponent and; Person Preparing the Referral. You will also be required to provide signed declarations from each of the identified entities.

9.0 Is the person proposing to take the action an Organisation or an Individual?

Organisation

9.2 Organisation

9.2.1 Job Title

Managing Director

9.2.2 First Name

Nui

9.2.3 Last Name

Harris

9.2.4 E-mail

Nui.harris@waratahcoal.com

9.2.5 Postal Address

GPO Box 1538
Brisbane QLD 4001
Australia

9.2.6 ABN/ACN

ACN

114165669 - Waratah Coal Pty Ltd

9.2.7 Organisation Telephone

07 3832 2044



9.2.8 Organisation E-mail

info@waratahcoal.com

9.2.9 I qualify for exemption from fees under section 520(4C)(e)(v) of the EPBC Act because I am:

Not applicable

Small Business Declaration

I have read the Department of the Environment and Energy’s guidance in the online form concerning the definition of a small a business entity and confirm that I qualify for a small business exemption.

Signature:..... Date:

9.2.9.2 I would like to apply for a waiver of full or partial fees under Schedule 1, 5.21A of the EPBC Regulations

No

9.2.9.3 Under sub regulation 5.21A(5), you must include information about the applicant (if not you) the grounds on which the waiver is sought and the reasons why it should be made

Person proposing the action - Declaration

I, _____ Nui Harris _____, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to the EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. I declare that I am not taking the action on behalf of or for the benefit of any other person or entity.

Signature:  . Date:14 April 2018.....

I, _____, the person proposing the action, consent to the designation of _____ as the proponent of the purposes of the action describe in this EPBC Act Referral.

Signature:..... Date:

9.3 Is the Proposed Designated Proponent an Organisation or Individual?



Organisation

9.5 Organisation

9.5.1 Job Title

Manager

9.5.2 First Name

Nui

9.5.3 Last Name

Harris

9.5.4 E-mail

nharris@waratahcoal.com

9.5.5 Postal Address

GPO Box 1538
Brisbane QLD 4001
Australia

9.5.6 ABN/ACN

ACN

114165669 - Waratah Coal Pty Ltd

9.5.7 Organisation Telephone

07 3832 2044

9.5.8 Organisation E-mail

info@waratahcoal.com

Proposed designated proponent - Declaration

I, Nui Harris , the proposed designated proponent, consent to the designation of myself as the proponent for the purposes of the action described in this EPBC Act Referral.



Signature:..  Date: ...14 April 2018.....

9.6 Is the Referring Party an Organisation or Individual?

Organisation

9.8 Organisation

9.8.1 Job Title

Manager

9.8.2 First Name

Nui

9.8.3 Last Name

Harris

9.8.4 E-mail

nharris@waratahcoal.com

9.8.5 Postal Address

GPO Box 1538
Brisbane QLD 4001
Australia

9.8.6 ABN/ACN

ACN

114165669 - Waratah Coal Pty Ltd

9.8.7 Organisation Telephone

07 3832 2044

9.8.8 Organisation E-mail

info@waratahcoal.com

Referring Party - Declaration



Appendix A - Attachments

The following attachments have been supplied with this EPBC Act Referral:

1. attacha_parta_alpha_north_ias_final_r2.pdf
2. attacha_partb_alpha_north_ias_final_r2.pdf
3. attachment_b_20180412_waratah_coal_pty_ltd_-_environmental_policy.pdf
4. na_disturbance.zip